CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 24 1859.

A Night Session at Washington.

The Senate was in session at a late hour last night, with the prospect of remaining till morning—debating Mr. Hale's amendment to the Executive Appropriation bill repealing the restrictive clause in the Kansas act of the last session.

Gov. Bissell's Veto Message.

For straightforward condemnation of an outrage, for cool and cutting sarcasm upon its perpetrators, for strength of statement, brevity and pith, we think Gov. Bissell's veto message on the swindling apportionment bill, which we publish this morning, surpasses all the state papers on file at Springfield.

A Correction.

We were mistaken in saying that Hahn was the Tax-Eaters' nominee for Alderman in the Second Ward. He is up for that office in the Third Ward. He has been a resident in the Second for some years, and quite recently removed into the Third for the "purpose, we are told, of getting into the Council. Why is he so anxious to be elected Alderman ?—seeing that he is not a tax-payer on a foot of ground in the city, nor on anything else except a horse and buggy, as we are informed. Such nominations as his, and Granger's, and others of like ilk, foreshadow the era of plunder and peculation, should the Tax-Eater ticket be elected.

A Know Nothing on the Track.

The Democrats have nominated, for Street Commissioner of the West Division, *Alvin Salsbery!* the bitterest and most biggoted proslavery Know Nothing that ever belonged to the dark lantern order in this city. He was one of the first to join the nativists, and the last to leave them. The bare sight of a foreigner used to throw him into spasms, like water shown to a mad dog. For the sake of office, however, he has been converting his prejudices of late, and has got along so far that he is now actually willing to permit "foreigners" to vote for him, and would not prosecute them for slander or libel, even should they elect him. Since he has consented to let foreigners vote for him, of course they will be overjoyed to have the chance.

Something about Salaries.

The *Times* was saying the other day that the Republican officers of the city are paid too high, that the amount of money now paid for official services far exceeded that required when Dyer was Mayor. But it suppressed the very important fact that the principal offices were in receipt of *fees* as well as salaries in those "good old times" as our neighbor affectionally calls the last Democratic administration. These fees were a great deal more than the salaries. It is hard to tell how much they amounted to, as some of the receipients were not obliged by law to account for them, but collected and pocketed all they could. But we can approximate to the amount of these drippings.

The fees paid to the Controller and by him into the Treasury in 1857, the year after Dyer went out, were $8,022.68. When Dyer was Mayor half of those fees went into his own pocket, and the other half into the pocket of his clerk, Zimmerman. The city paid Mr. Dyer a salary of $1,200, and Zimmerman $5,000 in addition to their fees. They were,probably paid about as follows:

Mayor Dyer, regular salary paid by city	$1,200
Fees received by Dyer	4,011
Salary paid Mayor Dyer	$5,211
do Zimmerman	2 500
Excess to Dyer	$1 711
Clerk Zimmerman, regular salary paid by city	$5,000
Fees received by Clerk	4 011
Total compensation	$9,011
Salary paid Controller	4 500
Excess to Zimmerman	$4,511
Salary paid Joshua L. Marsh, City Attorney	$ 600
Fees paid to him	5,513
Total Compensation	$10,013
Salary paid Chief City Attorney	2,500
Excess to Democrat	$7,513

Marshall Donnelly was paid a salary of $600, and received $4,073 in fees besides, which is twice the amount now paid to the Marshal.

One of the Police Justices received in fees $5,289. Another one got $4,961. Prendergast took $4,653.66, and Nathan Allen something less than that amount.

We need not dwell on this matter at greater length. Many other instances might be enumerated if necessary. If the actual amount of money paid to office-holders under Dyer could be ascertained, it would be found to be at least double that now paid in salaries.

Ohio River Flood.

There were 54 feet of water in the Ohio River at Cincinnati yesterday; 33 feet at Wheeling, and 26 feet at Pittsburg. The flood had risen 34 feet at Cairo. The river was receding at Pittsburg, but all the leading tributaries, Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Muskingum, Wabash, White and other large streams were bank full. But it was thought at Cincinnati that the river would soon begin to fall.

THE SWINDLING APPORTIONMENT.

Veto Message of Gov. Bissell.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to your honorable body in which the same originated, the bill entitled, "A bill for an act to create Senatorial and Representative Districts, and apportion the representation in the General Assembly of this State."

I object to said bill becoming a law, because its effect as a law would be to continue the control of the General Assembly in the hands of a minority of the people. This being substantially the very objection urged against the Lecompton Constitution, by the authors of this bill in common with others, it is but fair to presume that it found its way into this bill by oversight; and that its authors will be glad of the opportunity, now afforded, to expel it and to give the bill such shape as to fairly represent the people.

I also object to said bill becoming a law, because by it, the new county of *Ford* is placed wholly within the Ninth Senatorial District, and also wholly within the Eighteenth Senatorial District.

I also object to said bill becoming a law, because by it, it is the manifest purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the tenth section of the third article of the Constitution is disregarded. I insist that by this bill the spirit of the Constitution is violated in the *unnecessary* departures from the principle of single districts. A glaring instance is the thirty-second Representative District, composed of the counties of Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham, and to which three Representatives are given. The map and census tables show that these seven counties divide nearly into three separate districts, each entitled to a Representative. The smallest in population is being greater, and the largest much smaller, than several other single districts, established by the bill.

For these reasons I object to said bill becoming a law, and herewith return it to the House in which it originated.

WM. H. BISSELL.

Springfield, Feb. 22, 1859.

The River Still Going Up—Prospect of a Severe Flood.

The Ohio river at this point continued to rise slowly throughout yesterday, and still farther inundated the streets upon the river, although no particular damage has yet been done, beyond what will naturally follow from having the wells and cellars of the basements thoroughly soaked with water. The river crept up during the day until in the afternoon it had reached within eighteen inches of the parlor floors of dwellings on Water street, between Plum and Western Row, and much anxiety was felt last evening by the residents in regard to its further rise. The printing offices were besieged with inquiries as to the prospect from above, and particularly "the swell at Pittsburg."

The water on the river bank on Broadway and Ludlow streets has reached within two or three inches of the top of the awning posts, while in only the signs are sticking above the current, to indicate where "good wheer" was once disposed of and strychnine whisky flowed like the waters of the river. The "Floating Bethel and Reading Room" was "afloat" in reality, and could only be reached by running gang planks out of the doors and windows of the second stories. Innumerable logs and trunks from above, came booming past the city at a rapid rate.

The cotton and sugar unloaded from boats just arrived, was rolled to the opposite side of Front street, some sixty or eighty feet from where such articles are usually deposited, and were being rapidly carted to places of even greater security. Most of the day the entire roadway was filled, leaving but a narrow passage-way for teams. The scene upon the river banks was one of great activity and life. All who were not too lazy to work readily found employment for the time being in hauling away goods.—*Cin. Gaz.* 22d.

DR. DOY AND SON.—The Leavenworth *Times* of th 17th announces that prompt measures are being taken for the vindication of Kansas laws, as outraged in the illegal arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Doy and son, by the Missourians. United States Attorney-General A. C. Davis arrived in that city on the 16th, with a commission from Gov. Medary, to take the case in hand, and was to depart for Platte City the next day.

THE LEGISLATURE.

LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION.

Adjournment To-day sine die.

[Special dispatches to the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23, 1859.

An effort was made this morning to call the House and adjourn without allowing the Republicans to present their protest against the Border Ruffianism of yesterday. Messrs. Mack, Church, Hurlbut and Campbell demanded their right to do so as a constitutional privilege and defied the Democracy to refuse it. The protest was finally received, the Speaker reserving his decision as to the right to have it entered on the journal until to-morrow.

[Second Dispatch.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23, 1859.

The House met at 2 P. M. and passed a resolution *nem con.* to adjourn to morrow at 10 A. M., *sine die. The Apportionment bill is dead*, DEAD, DEAD.

The Border Ruffian Proceedings in the House.

[Correspondence of the Evening Journal.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23, 1859.

At about half past nine the House met, and after the usual introductory prayer, and the reading of the journal, Mr. E. P. Johnson, the Governor's Private Secretary, presented himself and "a message from the Governor" was officially announced. Mr. Johnson stepped to his usual place, and read as follows:

"Mr. Speaker:—I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, 'a bill for an act to create Senatorial Districts, and apportion the representatives in the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois,' with his objections thereto."

The moment he began to read, an unconcerned spectator would have thought Bedlam had broken loose. The Douglasites sprang to their feet, and began shouting, yelling and hooting like so many Indians on a war trail, while above all was heard the Speaker's hammer pounding upon his desk, and his stentorian voice exclaiming "Silence! Order!—There is no quorum in the House, and we can't receive a message! Door-Keeper, put that man out!" &c. &c. &c. The Door-Keepers started to execute the Speaker's order to "put that man out!" but, by this time, Mr. Johnson had finished reading the message, and, handing the papers to one of the Pages, turned and walked leisurely out. The Page brought them to the Clerk's desk, and and was in the act of handing them to the Clerk, when Mr. Green, a Douglasite from Massac, then snatched them from the Page's hand, followed Mr. Johnson to the outside door of the hall and up the Hall, and tried to force them back upon him. Mr. Johnson refused to receive them, in fact paid no attention to what Mr. Green was saying, and the papers fell on the floor, and Mr. G. kicked them out towards the lobby. Mr. Church picked them up, walked leisurely up the aisle, and laid them carefully on the Speaker's desk. That officer, with a contemptuous and angry expression, struck them with his hammer and knocked them to the floor. As they fell beside your correspondent's desk, he picked them up and examined them to satisfy himself that they really were the apportionment bill and the Governor's veto message, and was in the act of laying them down again, when Mr. Green took them, remarking, "I guess I have as much right to those papers as any one else, and I will take them, and assume all the responsibility of doing so." He then put them in his pocket and walked off.

All this transpired in much less time than I have occupied in writing it, the wildest and most disorderly confusion prevailing all the while. While Mr. Johnson was walking out of the hall, and while Mr. Church was taking the papers up to the Speaker's desk, cries of "Knock him down!" "Put him out!" "Knock him down!" "Put him out!" "Kick him out!" and various other exclamations came from the enraged and disconsolate Douglasites.

After this disgraceful confusion had somewhat subsided, a call of the House was moved and ordered, when forty-two members answered to their names, and the House adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Democrats deny that the message has been received by the House, although they well know the untenability of the position. It is in regular form, was presented by the proper officer who was officially announced as such, was received by him, and by himjwas delivered to the officer of the House to whom he always delivers those messages. The assertion of the Speaker that there was no quorum present, was extra official as no vote had been taken on call of the House order, and it is always presumed that, when the House is in session, there is a quorum present, unless the journal shows to the contrary.

The Illinois Central Railroad.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 21st says of the Illinois Central:

The plan of relieving its free-land bonds will very probably meet with favor in England, and in the general body of shareholders the advantages are obvious. They borrow of those of their number who choose to lend at ten per cent interest, without mortgaging the property. It is understood that this plan will provide for all the freeland bonds, and when the lien on the free land is released, that the land-grant proceeds are to be set aside in trust to pay the interest on the payments upon the shares.

The business in Illinois Central shares was unusually active and the price advanced. In reference to the proposed option to stockholders to pay in the remaining forty dollars on their scrip in free-land bonds or not each, we learn that the interest on the forty dollars is to be ten per cent, or its equivalent, in four per cent, per annum on the old bonds. The modification is made at the suggestion of the London Committee, who, in this form, are inclined to accept the plan for the redemption of the free-land loan due in 1860.

The Trunk Lines Trouble.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 22d inst. says: "As the day of meeting approaches, the indications of a rupture between the four Trunk lines becomes stronger, charges and counter charges appearing on every side. Messrs. Dreiflard, Vibard and Dean Richmond, of the New York Central, are already in town."

An Irish Democrat's Opinion of the Ticket.

Editors Press and Tribune:

You are mistaken in saying that the Irish will not resent the indignity put upon them by the Democratic Convention. If it had been the policy of the party to nominate no foreigner in order to conciliate nativistic sentiment, the insult to the Irish Democrats would not have been so marked. But when we were all elbowed out to make room for apostate Republicans, Know Nothings and Germans the insult was unprovoked and deliberate' so far as the Irish are concerned the only question for them to determine is, whether they will vote for an apostate Republican for Mayor, or for one that has stuck to his colors; whether they will vote for a Know Nothing for Street Commissioner or a straight-out Republican; whether they will vote for a parcel of Germans on the Democratic ticket who have no particle of claim on the party, and were put on it under the delusive hope that they would draw German votes from your party, or whether they will vote just as they please—scratch whom they please, and teach the self appointed leaders of the Democracy that they can not proscribe the right arm of the party as their will and caprice. The Irish have no ticket next Monday. Every man of them will feel at perfect liberty to make his own choice of candidates. They will let those who nominated the mongrel Know Nothing, Republican and German ticket—*elect it.* AN IRISH DEMOCRAT.

Donations for the Home.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The managers of the Home desire to thank a generous and appreciative public for the very liberal response which met their appeal on the evening of the 21st.

Over $1,000 was received, that sum increased by donations of the Sons Malta, ever first in deeds of charity, and by their presence, adding not only to the funds of the Home, but to the great entertainment of the visitors at the Hall.

They would also tender their thanks to the Antiquarians, who in the costume of a century ago, presented in their antique dress, simple manners and quaint sayings a departed generation.

State street, in the person of some of its grocery merchants, responded nobly to the call, as did many others, sending in donations in flour, meal, etc., to the amount of at least one hundred dollars.

To one and all, they would say, "go to the Home, see there the weary wanderers, heart broken by sorrow, knowing not where to find food or shelter; go to the nursery or the school room, see those little ones, taken from hovels of degradation and their sweet infant faces and winning ways, appealing to your hearts tenderest sympathies and say, have ye not your reward ?" "in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." By order of the Board.

A. R. JUNP, Secretary pro tem.

RAISING BUSINESS BLOCKS TO GRADE.—We have now rising to grade in our city within two blocks of where we write, about *ten hundred* feet front of four story business blocks being raised each from four to six feet. These heavy contracts are in the hands of one firm, that of Brown & Hollingsworth. There are two other firms in our city engaged in the same business. The demand for undertakings of this kind is of course somewhat temporary, and now brought upon us by the sudden change of grade. The business is one which requires considerable capital and large mechanical skill. One of the firm named, Mr. Hollingsworth, is himself the inventor of a system of railways and trucks for conveying dirt and material to any point desired, greatly expediting the work at an economy of labor.

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club, at their rooms in the Mechanics' Institute building, on this (Thursday) evening, Feb. 24th. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Committee.

HENRY HOWLAND, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward, on Thursday evening, February 24th, at the house of Ludwig Frey, on Wright street, between Union and Halsted street.

SEVERAL REPUBLICANS.

☞ The alarm of fire for the North Division about half-past five o'clock last evening was a false alarm.

☞ Ed. Osband, at the Tremont House newsroom, has the "Atlantic Monthly" for March—a goodly number.

☞ L. B. Platt & Co., No. 45 State street, offer fresh shad, soft shelled clams, halibut and salt water eels, fresh from down East. Try them.

☞ The weather after over-exerting itself in doing the agreeable on Tuesday, fairly broke down yesterday, and went into liquidation. Vot a winter.

THE MT. VERNON MATINEE.—It will be seen that the Mt. Vernon Matinee is announced to come off on Saturday. See advertisement and get your tickets.

☞ Police matters were dull and light yesterday. Either everybody were early and sober to bed the night before, or it was hard to make distinctions.

LAST OBSEQUIES.—The last obsequies of earth, the last tribute of respect to the late lamented John Calhoun took place yesterday, from the Unitarian Church on Washington street.

☞ Dr. Allport, a distinguished member of the dental profession in our city, delivers the Address before the Graduating Class of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, the present week.

☞ The beautiful model of the steamship Washington, borne in the procession on Tuesday, was carved in wood by John Gilman, one of the employees of the shipyard of Messrs. Doolittle & Miller.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.—In consideration of some unexpected circumstances, the banquet in commemoration of the French Revolution of 1848, for the 29th February, at the German House, cannot take place.

THE MILWAUKEE FERRET.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that Captain D. H. McBride, and Capt. Wm. L. Cross, both old and popular lake steamer Captains have been designated to command the steamers of the Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Co.' the coming season. Well chosen.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—We learn that the meetings at this Church still continue to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and will continue for some time till further notice. That the meetings are becoming more interesting, and bid fair to do much good.

CIRCUIT COURT—THE MURDER TRIALS.—Before Judge Manierre, yesterday, came up the motion for a new trials in the murder cases. That in behalf of McManus, based on affidavits, was submitted, after argument by the counsel. The Jumperis case will be taken up this morning.

☞ Pure Wine, and no "mocker" is that demanded for the burials, for the Sacrament and for the wise among the bibatory portion of community. As dealers in the native article direct from Ohio vineyards, Messrs. Cowell & Halsey at the Homopothic Pharmacy, South Clark street, near Monroe, present the pure, excellent, and perfectly unadulterated article, in original packages.

THE ITALIAN OPERA—LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR—M'me Cora de Wilhorst, who has recovered from her illness, will make this evening her first appearance in Chicago, in her great character of Lucia. M'me Cora de Wilhorst has been recognized by the critics of Paris, New York and Philadelphia as the best representative of this character. Mr. Henry Squiers the talented young tenor, will make on the occasion his debut in the part of Edgardo, and Sig. Amodio as Lord Ashton.

☞ The Church Fair, in aid of the purposes of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, takes place at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening. Commenced, originally, about two years ago, as a short of missionary undertaking, by the Second Presbyterian Church, under the earnest care of its pastor, Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, the Olivet now well fills what was once a serious gap in the church system of the southern part of our city, embracing a territory whose northern bound is the parish of the First Church, and including the rapidly growing sections of Carville and Cleaverville.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Most of our readers have doubtless heard of, if they have not read, those most delightful volumes *anent* Pacific ocean and island life, entitled "Typee" and "Omoo," which were so highly praised, at the date of their publication, by the pen of this country and Great Britain. The author of them, Herman Melville, will, this evening, lecture before the Young Men's Association, this evening, in Metropolitan Hall. Subject, "The South Seas." Prof. Whitney will, on the conclusion of the lecture, give a number of his inimitable impersonations. Admittance twenty-five cents. We trust there will be a full house.

THE CLARK STREET FIRE.—The fire Tuesday evening, on South Clark street, before noticed, destroyed Nos. 267 and 269. The losers were as follows: J. Plothe & Co. $1,600, insured $600 in Metropolitan, $600 in Home, $400 in Sprague $600, insured $300 in Peoria Insurance Company; Norman Levy $1,000, insured a small amount in Ætna.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, although a policeman informs us that it originated from a defective chimney.

A man named Connors was arrested while the fire was in progress, carrying off some cups and other articles. He was committed in default of $500 bail, yesterday, to await trial.

THE MUSIC OF THE PROCESSION—THE LOCKPORT BAND.—We unintentionally omitted the justice due the fine band of music from Lockport, which, to eye and ear, were an attractive feature of Tuesday's procession. Lockport and thereabouts may be proud of them, and Chicago bands have need to watch their laurels. Their presence on the occasion was volunteer, and they gave abundant reason to make their coming welcome and fortunate. They led the Third Division, the lodges, &c., themselves in regalia as "free and accepted."

The eleven bands present were in their order in the procession, Hall & Hilliard's Continental Band, Chicago City Band, Washington Band, the Lockport Band, the Chicago Great Western Band, Michigan City Band, North's Amphitheatre Band, Garden City Band, —— Band, and National Band, all the above being full, and consisting of from fifteen to twenty members each.

MOUNT VERNON FUND BENEFIT.—A large and brilliant audience attended the performance at North's Theatre on Tuesday evening, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund Association. The entire proceedings were marked by a decided success, which is as much due to the enterprise of the managers, as to the animation and spirit of the performers in their various parts. Independent of the usual attractions at this theatre, the services of Frank Lombard and the clever Jennings Children were volunteered for the occasion, and formed no inconsiderable feature in the evening's amusements. Frank sang two patriotic songs, and the audience joined in the chorus with a will and enthusiasm becoming the celebration of the day. Master and Miss Jennings were equally successful in their dancing, and were rapturously applauded, as was also Miss Orilla, who gave a fancy dance which was deservedly encored.

We learn the proceeds of the entertainment amounted to the handsome sum of $262.80 clear of expenses, and the managers are warm in their praise of Mr. North and his gentlemanly assistants, Mr. Stebbings and Mr. Toole, for their uniform courtesy and admirable co-operation in carrying out the entire arrangements to a successful termination.

The Republican Primary Elections.

The Republican primary meetings were attended last evening in an unprecedented manner all over the city, and the aggregate vote was much larger than ever before cast on a similar occasion. The following are are the delegates elected and the officers nominated:

DELEGATES.

FIRST WARD.—O. Lund, L. P. Hilliard, J. W. Vaughen, Wm. Wagner, O. P. J. Arion, Reuss Rennill, F. Schland, H. N. Heald, D. W. Corbin. This ticket received 139 votes—the opposition 126.

SECOND WARD.—H. Howland, Chas. Busby, A. Kohn, Murdoc Morrison, James Cammell, R. N. Turner, C. L. Jenks, Nicholas Klaren, Julius Rosenthal, C. H. Abbott, C. B. Hearit, Perkins Bass, Theo. Hartmann—258 votes.

THIRD WARD.—L. H. Davis, M. Hemrich, John Raber, A. Garrison, George R. Flagg, Fernando Jones, John Pfeifer, R. C. Rosco, Martin Dodge.

FOURTH WARD.—William Justice, John Seib, Henry Deal, Leonard Lamperts, Gustavus Bauner, O. H. Salisbury, R. E Cook.

FIFTH WARD.—A. H. Heald, James Hollingsworth, Richard Mason, Chas. Lichtenberger, C. C. Wallin, Andrew Aiken, Samuel McCotter, Jacob Schnable, John Brown.

SIXTH WARD—Reuben Cleveland, G. P. Ozier, John Admonson, A. Torkilson, William Wayman, D. C. Ferguson, John Kittell, C. A. Reno, J. J. Lumbar, G. Lyman—Seventeen.

SEVENTH WARD—G. S. Hubbard, J. S. Melville, George W. Dexter, A. Bukie, Jacob Lauer, Albert Borchardt, Andrew Nelson, Henry Deverman, Wm. Fiedler, Henry Wendt.

EIGHTH WARD—Wm. F. D'wolf, A. J. Wright, George Schneider, H. Bronold, John Slawick, Andrew Nelson, George A. Vigeland, William H. Stickney.

NINTH WARD—I. N. Arnold, F. Gund, Nathan Jackson, James Ludwig, Julian Mugill.

TENTH WARD Charles Ensworth, John Lobstein, F. A. Pierce, Robert Hardy, George Miller, John Frechtel, Henry Lennaris.

ALDERMEN.

Wards.	Wards.
1—J. K. Botsford.	6—C. A. Reno.
2—Jacob Harris.	7—John Alston.
3—Fernando Jones.	8—Christian Wahl.
4—John H. Foster.	9—A. H. Burley.
5—Levi B. Tuttle.	10—D. J. Wilson.

CONSTABLES.

Wards.	Wards.
1—Chas. F. Chilson.	6—Edwin G. Ferris
2—Jere Courtright.	7—John Rettinger.
3—Levi L. Pierce.	8—D. S. Melaas.
4—E. E. Cook.	9—Simeon Prince.
5—R. Corthew.	10—Anthony Otto.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE BANQUET.—There were many features of the superb affair at the Richmond House on Tuesday evening worthy of separate mention, but in the pressure of the events of day and evening, no notice could be otherwise than general, as space forbade detailed pressed upon us so numerously. The company was large and brilliant, the presence of the ladies added a charm that could not have been well spared.

As regards material things, a material part of such occasions, the universal praise was accorded the accomplished hosts, Messrs. Taber, Hawk &c., of a bill of fare rarely equalled in variety, in elegance, in bounty. The dainties and substantials were each, after its kind, perfection, and literally were "in everybody's mouth" as the praise thereof. Altogether, of the entire entertainment it may be said that the splendid Richmond, with its perfect appointments, never better attested its capacities and capabilities to secure the highest success in every required detail for such an occasion.

Of the intellectual part of the entertainment much might be said. The speeches in response to some of the sentiments were capital, and suitable to the occasion. May or Haines presided with dignity and ease, and kept a pot of humor on the seething. The speakers were chiefly of our own citizens. Without attempting to draw distinctions, the speech of Rev. Dr. Clarkson in response to the toast to his profession, was eloquent, noble and dignified. It accorded to the character of Washington due yet not overdrawn praise, and skillfully with a few telling touches brought out the full measure of greatness in the character—the true piety of the Father of his Country. In conclusion the speaker remarked that were the world nearer what the clergy and their teachings would fain make it, each age would give more Washingtons. Dr. N. S. Davis, R. S. Blackwell, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and others were in succession called upon, with general flashes both in manner and matter.

Mr. Arnold, in response to a call for a speech on the occasion by a word of censure, were not the sharring the work of other hands, and in such a manner as to insult the sense of all present. Neither wine nor wit sanction or justify such use of the most solemn utterances of Holy Writ as was offensively employed by one of the speakers.

The following toast left by Hon. George Sommer and introduced by another speaker, is worthy a place:

"I give you
De Sonity of Trinity Bay,
Where de Sonity of Trinity Bay
When he's nothing to say."

The last speech of the evening was that of Henry Van Der Lyn, Esq., of New York, who in response to the toast appended, spoke as follows:

"Chicago—In social life, its enthusiasm is all great and noble deeds and the beauty and charm of its female society.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been a sojourner in the city of Chicago during the present winter, I avail myself of this happy occasion to express my humble opinion of it present greatness, and the splendor of its future destiny. I could not truly say that I have been born in the city or town, met with so much cordiality, so much kindness and politeness, and so much that is noble in the character of man and woman, as in the city of Chicago. The circumstances which surround the city of Chicago have destined it to become as illimitable in power and greatness as the boundless prairies and their fertility surpass the calculations of fancy and the credulity of enthusiasm. These circumstances clearly indicate the mental vision, banish local prejudices, and create the spirit of enterprise so prevalent here," which brings people into closer contact, and makes them one in the public voice. Hence it is, that here, people think more, do more, feel more, and love more; and it is from these causes we wonder and admiration of the Eastern traveler.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA IN CHICAGO, "LA TRAVIATA."—Mc Vicker's Theatre last evening was shining with its beauty and fashion, the dress circle rising a gay parterre worth the going to see, aside from the attractions upon which the curtain was to rise.

"*La Traviata*," the opera of the evening, is a work which has been subjected to much criticism, but while critics have been at variance on matters pertaining to the libretto, no difference of opinion has existed as to the score which contains some of the finest passages extant.

While the matchless Colson, in her character of Violetta, holds her place, "La Traviata" will never be dismissed the repertoire.

The audience last evening were in raptures with Colson, who with Brignoli was called before the curtain at the close of the first act. The noble baritone of Amodio was added in the second act and thence onward through the evening the trio in turn held the listeners entranced.

The *New York Tribune* pays the following tribute to Colson as Violetta, no faint praise, which will be sustained by the verdict of her audience last evening:

Beautiful and fascinating in appearance, with a smile of ineffable sweetness, gentleness and innocence, she realizes the idea of a being who could wind round the heart and hold the affections in a spell too potent for time in its changes to destroy. This natural fitness to the character is a marked element in the triumphant success achieved by Madame Colson.

As a dramatic vocalist she has no equal in America. She is not the singer of one grand effect; she is a conscientious artist, and slights no portion of her role. She thoroughly embodies the character, and no one phase is deemed too light to be overlooked. In the first act, as the joyous, reckless woman, she dazzles by her flow of animal spirits, and infects us with the wild revelry which seems to be the ruling sentiment of her nature. In the second act she is the devoted woman. Love has done much to retrieve the past and sanctify the present; and the grace, beauty and gentleness which shone with a false but brilliant glitter in the gay saloons of Paris, beam out with a thousand added charms in the quiet of her happy home. Then comes the shock of the parting—when she finds that all her sacrifices have been in vain; that the past will rise up against her and bar her from the ineffable joys of home affections. In this scene and the following one, where her lover follows her to the salon again, and insults her before the assemblage, Madame Colson's action was admirable beyond expression—intense, pathetic, and so womanly that it affected all present with all the thrilling interest of a real life drama.

In the third act, her delineation of the dying girl was painfully, exquisitely real. Saddened with the near approach of death, she is touched in an ecstacy of joy at the return of her lover, praying for life, yet conscious of the vanity of the hope—these, and all those infinite shades of feeling which only a woman can conceive and execute, were portrayed by the beautiful artist, until the canvass was filled, and art could do no more.

Her singing was equal to her acting, and we consider Madame Colson's rendering of the character of Violetta the most perfect piece of performance in every sense that we have seen on the Italian stage for many years. Her success was triumphant, and the reception of every tribute that the enthusiasm of an intelligent audience could bestow. She is a great creature, and New York will begin to let his Majesty Shrine just as she is about to leave us; we have, however, enjoyed the privilege and luxury of listening to her, and it will be a pleasant memory for many years to come.

THE NEXT CHIEF ENGINEER.—Great dissatisfaction exists, not only among firemen, but all classes over property in the city, at the character of the nominations made by the Firemen's Convention. Silas McBride, who was nominated for Chief Engineer, is not only notoriously incompetent, but has been an enemy to steam fire engines and to reform in the Department.

Alarmed least he might be elected, a call was circulated asking U. P. Harris to be a candidate for Chief, Darius Knights for First Assistant, and James J. Langdon for Second Assistant Engineer. It has been signed by nearly 3,000 citizens.

We publish the call in another place, omitting of course the array of names, which would fill several columns. We have no doubt but these men will be elected, as their names will be put on the Republican ticket.

UNPRECEDENTED QUICK TIME!—On the 25th day of January, Messrs. Brown & Hollingsworth took up the sidewalk in front of the block of stores on Clark street, between Randolph and Lake, one hundred and eighty by six, regraded to sixty five feet deep; excavated one thousand yards of earth; raised the block to the six foot grade and completed the whole this day, being two days less than a month. They have not only the materials and experience, but the improved machinery, and more than this the men to put work through. They certainly deserve much credit for perseverance and quick work.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic on this road for the week ending February 18th, 1859:

Passengers	$15,516.19
Freight	27,063.81
Mails and sundries	1,503.76
Total	$44,084.76
Corresponding week of last year	47,701.43

☞ The Noon Prayer Meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday, the 24th inst., will be devoted to prayer for Schools and Colleges. Stop for five, ten, twenty minutes, or for the whole hour. All are welcome.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Washingtonian Union meets to-night at 7½ P. M., at Mechanics' Institute Hall. Levi Leland and others will address the meeting which is open to all.

By order of the Executive Committee.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Having opened an office at No. 51 South Clark street, for the sale of the stock of the Detroit Building Association, I would also give notice that I will negotiate loans and find purchasers for good commercial paper for a reasonable commission. Persons having money to loan, by notifying me of the fact will be called on if anything presents worth their attention. Will not our friends come in and take the balance of stock and let us close up the institution, as it is expensive to continue it? I assure you it is all right and *perfectly sound.* CHAS. DENIENT.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION.—This morning at ten o'clock, Gilbert & Sampson will sell at their Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a rich assortment of furniture, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpeting. Oil paintings and other goods.

PROF. MIRANDA'S DANCING PARTY comes off Friday evening, February 25. We anticipate a brilliant and delightful affair. 25 2t

☞ Economy is the source of wealth; and in nothing can economy be better practised than by calling at Mrs. Cook & Malain's steam dying establishment, 98 Dearborn street, and having your faded, worn out garments made to appear, at a trifling cost, equal to new.

THE ELEGANT UNIFORM worn by Pickerton's Preventive Police at the head of the procession on the 22d, and which was so much admired, notwithstanding it had been worn in all sorts of weather for four months past, was made at Tappy's, where everything is in the way of clothing is got up to order in a style that cannot be best.

REMOVAL.—C. L. Harmon & Co., wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, have removed to 135 South Water street, near Clark Street Bridge. feb22 3t*.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Trunks, valises and traveling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. S. Wright's 61 and 219 South Clark street. feb19 2m.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir, Sewing Machines. 232 Lake street. Jan1-1y-1000

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & CO., 132 Lake street. oct26-1y

DIED.

Yesterday, JOHN GREEN, infant son of Rev. D. and Ella Abell Yeo, aged six months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, 47 Buffalo street, without further notice, to day at 2½ P. M.

PIKE'S PEAK!

All who contemplate to go to Pike's Peak are invited to call and examine our assortment of

RUBBER GOODS,

Among which are

Camp Blankets, Beds and Pillows, Coats, Cloths, Leather, Pantaloons, Cloaks, Boots, Shoes, Caps &c.

Part or all of which are indispensably necessary for the comfort and convenience of those crossing the plains, during storms and cold nights, as well as in the Mines.

JNO. B. IORDON & CO.,

feb17 cdtf 1m to 1st p Dearborn st., near Lake.

PIKE'S PEAK.—EVERY ONE GOING TO the gold mines should supply himself with a pair of GOLD-DUST POCKET SCALES.

We have a large number—a variety of sizes, and they are just the article for daily use on the mines. On the receipt of $1 a pair will be forwarded by mail, post paid. Or, if a dozen or more are ordered, a liberal discount will be made. Manufactory 4 south Water st.

Agents wanted in every County in the State.

BARCLAY BROS.

feb7-1m4 cdtf 4 South Water st.

PIKE'S PEAK STOVE.

PATENTED.

Manufactured only at 36 Randolph Street.

123 1m A. B. SECKLER, Agent.

FINNAN HADDIES.—JUST RECEIVED by MAGFARLANE, No. 44 Lumber street.

New Advertisements.

Young Men's Association.

LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.

24th—HERMAN MELVILLE, Subject: "South Seas."

JAS. GRANT WILSON,
HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr.,
JNO. LYLE KING,
Lecture Committee.

jan26

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SALES man in an old established Jobbing Grocery House. One who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and qualified to travel in the country, and can bring the best of references as to ability and character. None others need apply. Address Post Office Box "301," in 4-1w*

LOST.—ON THE 23D INST., SOMEwhere between 139 and 175 Lake street, a Portmonnaie containing forty two dollars in bill and some small change, and four promissory notes payable to the order of Mary J. Cook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 139 Lake street. 2t 2-3t*

STOLEN.—RECEIPT OF STURGIS, Bartlett & Co., No. 61 Fort 71 of 60 Bushels No. 1 Red Winter Wheat, order of D. Kreigh & Co., dated Aug. 26th, 1858. Post Office address of Messrs. Kreigh & Co., Bloomington, Illinois. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. feb8 2t*

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, active, and honest lad, 14 to 15 years of age, desired with his parents or guardians. None others need apply. ALEX. H. REED & CO.,
feb 24 cdtf No. 151 Randolph street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN HAHN, native of Bohemia, County of Leeds, Ireland. Heard from two years last April, in Jefferson Co., Wis. Information will be thankfully received by his sorrowing sister, MARY and ANN HAHN, address, care of D. Bonner, Box 1551 Post Office, or 2 Fox court, Chapel, Chicago, Illinois. feb24 2t*

Jefferson City papers please copy.

Pike's Peak!

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.—All kinds and all prices always on hand, and made to order by TAYLOR & COLE, Sail Makers,
No. 36 Market street, Lindell Block.
feb24 1m*

Post

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

The Blockade and the Blockaders of the Legislature.

It is now well assured that the Legislature has come to an informal end, and that the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Circuit and Supreme Judges, may left either to shut up shop and go about something to earn a living, or to proceed with their duties for two years without pay. The constitution of our State never contemplated the latter alternative, and the officers are at perfectly liberty to close their doors, go home and earn the pittance for their families which that constitutional instrument prescribes for them, in their several ways. The people have no claim on them after their salaries are withdrawn. But the evil does not stop here. A large amount of much needed legislation is blocked for two years unless the Governor shall call a special session, and two-thirds of all themembers respond to the call. We are not overstating the amount of business thus defeated when we place the number of bills of greater or less consequence which have never reached a final vote, at fully three hundred. The larger share of these were of local necessity, but their failure involves a general misfortune. Hardly a member, Republican or Democrat, has succeeded in getting half the measures entrusted to him by his constituents, acted upon, and many have not a single evidence of their faithfulness to carry home to those who elected them.

The cause of this great public calamity need not be disguised. The leaders of the Democracy, in the intensity of their hate against Judge Trumbull, squared the whole business of the session to stave through an oligarchical and swindling gerrymander of the State, by which they hoped to stifle the popular voice and elect a pro-slavery Senator in 1861. As justly and firmly declared in the veto message of Gov. Bissell: "I object to "said bill, because its effect as a law would "be to continue the control of the General "Assembly *in the hands of a minority of the "people.*" In the blindness of their zeal these violators of popular rights could not frame a constitutional act. They placed the new county of Ford wholly within the IXth Senatorial District and also wholly within the XVIIIth Senatorial District. They also placed a town of "Southwest Chicago" in a Senatorial and a Representative District, notwithstanding there is no such town or voting precinct created by law in the State. They made districts which stretched over two degrees of latitude. They made eleven thousand pro-slavery voters all to twenty thousand Republicans. They nullified the first principles of American freedom and equality—and all to gratify their spite against a true and fearless representative of the people in the Senate of the United States.

Having settled themselves upon this scheme of bald-faced public fraud, they resolved to make everything else, of little or great consequence,dependent on its fate. Having a majority in both Houses, they frittered away the forty-two days contemplated by the Constitution as the limit of the session, in speech-making, buncombe resolutions, and Lecompton charters. The chief business of each Legislature is to provide the means for carrying on the government and administering the laws during the two years interregnum. This the majority stubbornly refused to do or permit to be done. On Saturday last one of their own men (Mr. Erwin of Schuyler), reported the regular appropriation bills from the regular committee. Yet they fought it off all day, and declared that it should not be passed until the swindling and unconstitutional apportionment should become a law. They would starve the Governor into signing a bill violating not only the rights of the people but the constitution itself. And not only so, but they would peril the administration of justice throughout the entire State for two years, unless the Republicans would remain and thus acquiesce in the villainy. In been another so outrageous and desperate an act attempted by a political party. The virulence of their hate and the fullness of their determination to force this measure down the throats of the people at all hazards, can be best understood in the decree which went forth consigning the private bills of Democratic members and Democratic constituencies to the same fate with the appropriations and the other important business before them, rather than fall of their single scheme of fraud on the popular will.

Under these circumstances, business being at a standstill, having overstayed their time at their own expense longer than any previous Legislature since the adoption of the Constitution, the Republicans closed down upon tomfoolery and fraud at once, by leaving them without a quorum even to pass nigger-driving resolutions. We applaud the act, and we gladly accept the issue thus tendered for another appeal to the honest and intelligent electors of the State. The Democracy have taken the responsibility of stopping and practically subverting the government, and of precipitating lawless anesis upon the community. Let them stand up to this rack when the settlement comes off before the people.

Another Douglas Organ Backs Out.

We have already noticed the withdrawal of the Cincinnati *Commercial* from the support of Douglas. His New York organ, the *Times*, has also turned him a cold shoulder. The "little giant" is losing friends by his late truckling faster than he ever made them by his former opposition to the Administration. Even the New York *Tribune* which contributed so much towards his re-election shows signs of dropping him.

We copy an article from his New York organ, the *Times*, of Monday last as follows:

WANTED—A LEADER.—Senator Douglas is a candidate for the Presidency, and in that capacity probably finds, or fancies, it necessary to do a good many things repugnant to his personal taste. Naturally enough, he desires to maintain his standing as a Democrat, and to signalize his orthodoxy by what we cannot help regarding as an excessive and not very creditable subserviency to the Executive. Party discipline we are well aware, is a relentless thing,—merciless in proportion to its injustice, and the more exacting it all fails more and more into the hands of the venal and the base. Mr. Buchanan is just now what it is customary to style the "official head" of the Democratic party;—that is to say, he has the patronage of the Government in his hands, and uses it to coerce the party into subserviency to his interests. He controls its organization,—or at least we out those who do not obey his behests, and expects to have the power, through its massive party vote largely to control the election of delegates to the next National Convention. All these constitute powerful party reasons why Senator Douglas should be anxious to maintain his position as a member, in good and regular standing, of the recognized Democratic organization.

But Mr. Douglas should understand that powerful as he is, party discipline is not omnipotent over everything, and that his prospects hold upon the confidence of the country and the regard of the people will depend upon very far the independent exercise of his own judgment, against the dictation of the President and the party also. He is perilling the reputation he has achieved. *He is now just the echo of Mr. Buchanan*, indorsing his most questionable acts, and eager to comply with his most extravagant and absurd demands. No man knows better than he the folly and the wickedness of the Thirty Million scheme,—yet he supports it. So the Administry more thoroughly the lack of brave and of commanding vigor ought to be covered up by the demands of the Special Message,—yet he is for seconding those demands to their fullest extent. Whatever may be its effect upon the party leaders, this easy acquiescence of the Senator from Illinois will not increase the confidence of the country at large in his statesmanship or fortify its estimate of his independence. And it is to be regretted that he should throw away the opportunity of placing himself at the head of the true Democratic party of the country, and of rescuing it from the influences which now control councils into which it has fallen. There never was a time when it needed a wise and bold leadership more than at the present moment. No man can fail to see that it has been utterly and forever, all confidence in the President, and that its apparent acquiescence in his policy is due simply to the fact that it has no other.

The Ohio River Up.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 21st, says that there is a flood in the river unsurpassed since 1832. All the tributaries are on a swell, and much damage is being done. A rise of four feet more will flood the O. & M. R. R. Depot and Gas Works. Coal boats are said to have been swept off, and in Mill Creek Valley the gardeners have suffered severely by injury to hot beds, and families are removing to higher grounds. [Since Friday the river has risen fifteen feet.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The War Message from the President—Douglas Playing Fiasher to Buchanan and Buster—The Illinois Ufica Sqvabble, etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1859

Buchanan's eagerness to be clothed with the war power against Mexico, Yucatan, Central America, New Granada and Spain is easily accounted for. He has been taken possession of by various sets and companies of speculators. One of these sets, the most active and powerful consists of foreign Jews. The head and chief of them is Judah P. Benjamin, Senator from La. Benjamin is at the head of the stock jobbing speculation—the Tehuantepec railroad enterprise. It was he who induced the Mexican Government to grant them a most valuable mail contract in flagrant violation of law. This work lies in Mexican territory, and the speculators know well that their plans cannot be carried out in full unless our weak and foolish Executive be empowered to take possession of it under some plea, which of course would be manufactured immediately after the authority to act should be obtained.

The Special Message, therefore, of yesterday asking for a contingent declaration of war against all the weak governments of this continent was a manifesto of the Jew speculators interested in Tehuantepec Stock. Slidell's speculation is a different affair. He is not in the Tehuantepec line. He is in for Cuban plantations for himself and his friends, while other leaders in the $20,000,000 movement want to profit by the ups and downs of our stocks and the purchase of Spanish bonds, over these questions of which will rise to par when certain conceptions of which will rise to par when it is found that the American government will assume $200,000,000, always provided that the intended repudiation of the whole debt after the acquisition of Cuba shall not have been smoked out by European capitalists before the culmination of the scheme.

Our politics have degenerated into one past pool of corruption and public pillage, with innumerable tributaries embracing all sorts of enterprises and swindling many nations. Old Buck is a mere catspaw for the operators of Wall, Lombard and Threadneedle streets.

There was a lively debate in the House yesterday on retrenchment. Mr. Lovejoy ran his bayoon into the blubber of the Democracy and made it scream and squirm until the whole House rang with its cries. Mr. Washburne expressed his hostility to the sale of Mott Island. He described it as a perfect Western Eden, and thought it should be kept for some great government work, as, for example, an arsenal, national foundry or the like.

The House was in a slaughterous mood and cut down the army appropriations about a million of dollars. In this debate, Benjamin of Judah's hand grenade caused an animated debate. Several Senators wanted to know what had become of the Constitution, but as no two persons were ever known to agree upon its meaning in a single particular, the general opinion appeared to be that its whereabouts was of no consequence.

As was natural and appropriate the Constitution found its only defenders on the Republican side. Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas resisted with great effect the starving over of the war power, which belongs to Congress and the Executive. Douglas pitched in to the support of his old friend the President with admirable cordiality and zeal. He went the whole length of the message and a good deal more. The progress of this Senator in servility is really astonishing. A few days since he was ready, nay, he was deeply anxious, to turn over the whole work of retrenching and reducing the expenditures to Buchanan. Now he kept very quiet about them. He ignored the Senate and the House, the people and the press, he modestly forgot himself and wanted all public responsibility and power thrown upon the Atlantean shoulders of Senator Hunter. Tomlinson could no further go, and if there was a single Douglas man in the Senate, I am sure he hung his head at the base uses to which his principal had descended. This is not the way to get the nomination at Charleston; another bid.

It is said that Murray McConnell was obliged to resign the Fifth Auditorship, or be superseded. The President could not bear that so near a friend of Douglas should hold the office of Second Auditor. Jas. J. Neagle, of Illinois, is talked of for the succession, but a man from the South will probably be selected.

Martin has had some newspaper correspondence respecting his charges against Pine. He says he shall not publish them. Silence is self-defence. In that case we shall have an *expose* which will doubtless divide and distract the too cumbrous Administration party in Illinois. Let it be strongly entrenched in the necessity of maintaining the *status in quo*, to be harmed.

By the way, allow me to correct a misprint. I did not say that Col. H. L. Webb had been nominated by the President to McConnell's place, but that he had been nominated by his own political and personal friends *for* the President to fill the office.

The receipts of customs have run down again at New York to $400,000 per week—about one-third of the required amount. Several millions of sugarcie in a rear, and now the Buchaneers in the House say something *must* be done to restore the revenue. Next week will be given up to a general wrangle over this topic. JUNIUS.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

"AN ACT TO INDEMNIFY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AGAINST LOSS OR LIABILITY BY REASON OF THE ILLEGAL FUNDING OF CANAL INDEBTED.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly:

Section 1. That the bonds of the State of Illinois, numbered from 900 to 909 inclusive, and one half of 998 of Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, now deposited with the Auditor of as security for the redemption of the bills or notes and payment of other liabilities of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown shall remain with said Auditor; and upon the payment of the hereinafter mentioned shall have been given, said bonds shall be held as security for the purposes for which they were deposited with him, and he disposed of by him in the same manner as is now by law provided for the disposition of bonds in similar cases; *provided*, there shall be, within sixty-five days from the passage of this act, or within such further time as the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of the State may deem proper to designate, furnished by Joel A. Matteson, to said Governor, Auditor and Treasurer to the use of the people of this State of Illinois, security satisfactory to them, to indemnify and save harmless the State of Illinois from all liability on account of said bonds; and also in bonds of said State, numbered 200 to 400 inclusive, and three hundred dollars in bond number 599, the same being bonds designated as Illinois and Michigan canal bonds and now outstanding, and for all moneys that may be paid by the State thereon; and from liability upon any certificates, interest bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness that may have been issued on account of any of the bonds aforesaid, the canal checks or scrip for which bonds were issued; and on any coupons now or hereafter attached to said bonds or any of them; and from all costs, expenses and damages that may accrue against said State by reason of the said bonds, certificates, interest bonds, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness; and also for the repayment to the State of Illinois within five years from the passage of this act, of any money that may hereinfore have been paid by the State on account of any of said bonds, certificates, interest bonds, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness; or for interest on the canal checks or scrip upon which said bonds were issued; or in the purchase of any of said bonds. They were to issue certificates, interest bonds, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness, arising out of the said canal checks or scrip, upon which said bonds were issued, together with six per cent. per annum interest on each and every sum of money paid by the State upon such bonds, certificates, interest bonds, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness; or for said interest; or in the purchase of any of said bonds, certificates, interest bonds or other evidence of indebtedness to be exchanged for the same at the time when any such sums of money shall have been paid. It shall be lawful for the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, or a majority of them, to receive the bonds of the State and the bonds of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and to negotiate the same for the redemption of the bills or notes and other liabilities of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown shall remain with said Auditor; and upon the payment of the hereinafter mentioned shall have been given, said bonds shall be held as security for the purposes for which they were deposited with him, and he disposed of by him in the same manner as is now by law provided for the disposition of bonds in similar cases; *provided*, there shall be, within sixty-five days from the passage of this act, or within such further time as the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of the State may deem proper to designate, furnished by Joel A. Matteson, to said Governor, Auditor and Treasurer to the use of the people of this State of Illinois, security satisfactory to them, to indemnify and save harmless the State of Illinois from all liability on account of said bonds; and also in bonds of said State, numbered 200 to 400 inclusive, and three hundred dollars in bond number 599, the same being bonds designated as Illinois and Michigan canal bonds and now outstanding, and for all moneys that may be paid by the State thereon; and from liability upon any certificates, interest bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness that may have been issued on account of any of the bonds aforesaid, the canal checks or scrip for which bonds were issued; and on any coupons now or hereafter attached to said bonds or any of them; and from all costs, expenses and damages that may accrue against said State by reason of the said bonds, certificates, interest bonds, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness; and also for the repayment to the State of Illinois within five years from the passage of this act, of any money that may hereinfore have been paid by the State on account of any of said bonds, certificates, interest bonds, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness; or for interest on the canal checks or scrip upon wh ch

Special Notices.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and thus sure destroys the strength and vigor of the entire system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and eliminate forever all these troublesome and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a converting use of Dr. J. AOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. A trial of their power cannot fail to prove that there is no failure in their sedative effects. We cheerfully recommend them to the public, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. feb1-Sw4dy

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberstadt (late manager at Sedachi's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wine and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and their Dyine Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine his various productions in this line of art. He accepts as gospel the artificial from the natural when adapted to the head. dec7-y

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever at Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Disorders, Intermittents, Remittents, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in exhalations of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. R. H. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 84, 86 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything but can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease, for if the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Fever and Ague prevail, as numerous cases have proved, which establish all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine, some of remarkable character, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself generally by its merits.

Sold by the undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Bank notes of Illinois and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Geo. H. Stewart and J. W. Miles, of Kenosha County, Ill., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of January. The debts of said late firm will be paid by said J. W. Miles and all demands owing to the said firm must be paid to him. G. W. STEWART.
J. W. MILES.
feb3-3d*

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Sawyer, Paine & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. R. Sexton, Benj. D. Noble and Sam'l D. Lord, who are in fully authorized to settle all business of said firm.

R. H. SAWYER,
JOHN G. McCLEN,
WM. H. MILLON,
JOHN D. MILLON.
feb1 3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Sawyer, Paine & Co., for the purpose of transacting a General Commission business at the old stand of Sawyer, Nelson & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago.

R. H. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Nelson & Co.
SAM'L PAINE,
L. C. SUTHERLAND,
late Packer & Sutherland.
feb1-3m

NOTICE.—WE TAKE PLEASURE IN recommending the new firm of sawyer, Parker & Co. as continuing the business in the same liberal confidence of success, economy, and we trust the many friends of the late firm of Sawyer Nelson & Co., and our brethren throughout the country will extend in a prompt and efficient manner will bestow their patronage upon the present firm.
R. H. SAWYER & CO.
JOHN G. McCLEN,
WM. H. MILLON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership under the firm name of Hall, Hinkle & Co., as manufacturers of Soap and Candles, with the view of carrying on and extending the business of the late firm of Hall & Hinkle.
HUGH HALL,
HUGH RITCHIE,
Chicago, Feb. 3, 1858. JOHN HINKLE.

☞ Hugh Ritchie begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage during the last nine years, and respectfully asks to on behalf of the new firm a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to himself heretofore.
feb3-6m

Wood & Coal.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!!
FOR SALE:
THE WELL-KNOWN
LA SALLE COAL,
—MINED BY—
Messrs. Law & Brother, of this City,
At $3.00 Per Ton.
—ALSO—
200 CORDS SOFT WOOD,
At $2.00 Per Cord.
By E. DICKINSON,
feb15-3m-c2t* East End Madison Street Bridge.

SHEFFIELD COAL,—
FOR SALE BY THE CARGO AND BY THE MARKET,
BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET,
Free from Sulphur and Slate, carefully screened before delivery. Our yard has a covered, our coal is measured by weight. Our prices are low as the lowest. We always deliver good coal in a good condition at
$4.00 IN YARD; $4.50 DELIVERED,
We are part of the city. Analysis proves the Sheffield Coal superior to all other Illinois Coal. For sale in small or large quantities at the Coal Yard of the Illinois Mining and transportation Co. H. V. S. BROOKS & Co.'s feb cl2d 1m

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING AT our Yard,
CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK STS.
Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Brier Hill.
Also, Macadam and others can contract for large quantities even on better terms than above. Our office is to be found in the same room occupied by our Coal Yard and next season we propose to supply the market at still lower rates.
☞ We sell by the car, by the ton or half ton.
As we mine the Coal ourselves, we expect only one profit, and therefore cannot afford to sell cheaper than others.
Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 12 Lasalle street, at the Custom House.
jan LAW & STRATHER.

Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS Coal is the best in the market for either family use or steam. Also—
300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.)
300 tons Lump Shamokin.
ALFRED SMITH & CO.,
North Pier, opposite Old Custom H. S.
☞ Orders may be left at W. D. BERRY'S, S. E. corner Clark & Randolph sts.
jan1 3m-c2t Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
BROWN & WILDER
47.....State street.....49
Offer their entire stock as follows
OR CASH.
Pipe ½ per cent. discount from List Price.
Brass Fittings, Bends, Bends Joints and Gas Fixtures 20 per cent. discount.
All other goods at 10 per cent. discount.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and in choice and well selected assortment not excelled in the West.
feb1-6m*

R. D. McFARLANE,
GAS, STEAM FITTING,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54....LA SALLE STREET...45
CHICAGO.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
Cornelius & Baker,
Always on hand, comprising the Finest and most Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS
IRON RETORTS, CHAINS AND VASES,
FOR LARGE LAWNS AND VERANDAHS
COUNTRY ORDERS,
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO
—TO THE TRADE.—
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS
IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLES IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.
54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
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Shred and Sheet Isinglass,
TAPIOCA, FRESH HOPS,
Coxe's Sparkling Gelatine,
SAGO, OAT MEAL,
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF LEMON,
SARGENT & ISLEY, Apothecaries,
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A New Lot
—OF—
SPANGLED FANS!
Just Received
AT PEUGEOT'S,
CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.
.....Clark Street.....40
[feb7 cl0 1t]

Opticians.

SIGHT AND HEARING.—
DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO, C. W.
The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the
EYE AND EAR.
At HAYMOND HOUSE Chicago, Ill., for a limited time only in the way of consulting.
LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.
Records of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Patients in one year cured by Dr. C. within the last two years, of whom have been deaf for months and years, and others who have lived from childhood in a state of almost total darkness.
☞ Call at once on Dr. C. Operations are performed in this city in daily practice, now entirely free of all fear and pain. Artificial Eyes inserted. Dr. Cadwell's treatment is confined for no consideration, as refunded, if after 30 days from the commencement of treatment, no benefit is received. Dr. Cadwell's charges are low and fees on location as above.
feb9 cl0 4t

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EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
Dispensary of the Infirmary
Is Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clock
FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT
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At 60 North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan.
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Dr. Daniel Brainard, Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Ed. W. Bates, Professor of Medicine.
Dr. Fred. Foster, Professor of Chemistry.
Dr. S. Holmes, M.D. W. S. Bullock, Secretary.
jan1-6m

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Practical Optician,
[Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]
SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79
Opposite the Court House,
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☞ Particular attention paid to the fitting of Spectacles to the eyes. Now from New York prices.
jan1-6m

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.
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No charges include Board, Tuition in all studies required of its pupils and all of their lessons in Music, Modern Languages, and Ornamental Work. Modern Languages, Natural Sciences and Mathematics are taught in a thorough manner. Fifty cents per dozen. It will be perceived at a glance that many who are now neglecting the education of daughters, can be educated at this school for less than which they are now bearing them in the city. Apply or address as above.
Physical, Mental and Moral Discipline,
Is provided for at this Institution. Each Teacher has an eye number of the young ladies under her charge, and becomes thoroughly familiar with their character, disposition, &c. Parents desiring information of their daughters, can address the President.
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Or, Box 60 Chicago.

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Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Subscribers need three months' Chain Consolidated Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile Colleges" and "Commercial Guide" and "Business Directory" and "Penmanship Collection" are connected as one institution under the name and style of BRYANT, SELL & STRATTON. Daily Practice, Proprietors and Associate Principals of Chicago College. Circular as Catalogues of the year's business sent on application to the proprietors at Chicago.
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jan18-3w

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS.
Miss Olive Beardsley and Miss Sarah E. Forbes, Principals.
Refer to Rev. E. Y. HEALE, Principal, Theological Institute, Newton, Mass.
Rev. W. Patton, D. D., Webster, Mass.; Luther Haven, Esq., Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Wm. Rice, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Wm. Hague, Boston; W. B. Storey, Esq.; John P. Chapin, Esq.; J. Young Scammon, Esq., Chicago.
jan11 3m*

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a
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Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out Door Yard and Garden, all in good order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns which are to be found on the north side of the Illinois Central Railroad.
Wanted to sell or exchange for city property.
Also, Improved Farming and Pine Lands.
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A. WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,
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40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed,
Payable in One Year.
Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash or invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
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feb9 1y 40 Clark street, Chicago.

Educational.

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The Spring and Summer Term
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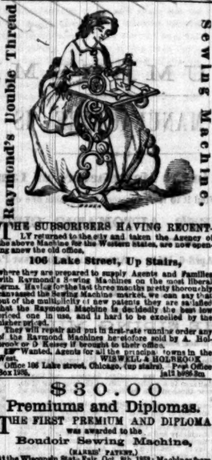

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106 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
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(HARRIS' PATENT,)
At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 9th, 1858; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Thus another link has been added to its chain of testimonials, which for number and character is unequalled in the U. S. satisfactory manner.
jan1 6m

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Oysters.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.
RATON, MARIN & COY'S unrivaled Baltimore Oysters received daily, by express only, direct from the packing house, and for sale at their depot, No. 120 North Water street, corner of North Market. The most careful attention paid to the preservation of these delicious bivalves, and every variety of the same furnished at short notice. Orders will receive prompt attention. Address
J. W. RATON & CO.,
Box 1957, Chicago, Ill.
N.B.—This establishment will be permanent.

Architects.

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ARCHITECT—NOS. 44 & 46 LASALLE Street, Rooms 3 and 4, Up Stairs, Chicago, Ill. Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings, with detailed working drawings, Estimates, &c.—both public and private—at reasonable rates. All letters addressed to him will receive prompt attention, and all work executed in the most satisfactory manner.
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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Office No. 77 Dearborn Block,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no18-6m

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and
RESIDENCE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Drawings.
OFFICE—66 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office.
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PASTRY FLOUR—500 BBLS ON CONsignment for sale by J. SNOW,
No. 10 Dearborn, 2 doors from North Water st.
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BUTTER.—5,000 POUNDS ROLL BUTter on consignment. J. SNOW,
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In all the variations, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.
An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.
☞ Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for March.]

The Opening of the Piano.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

In the little southern parlor of the house you may have seen
With the gambrel-roof, and the gable looking westward to the green,
At the time toward the sunset, with the window on its right,
Stood a London-made piano I am dreaming of to-night.

Ah me! how I remember the evening when it came!
What a set of eager voices, what a group of cheeks in flame,
When the wondrous box was opened that had come from over seas,
With its smell of mastic-varnish and its flash of ivory keys!

Then the children all grew fretful in the restlessness of joy,
For the boy would push his sister, and the elder crowd Till the latter asked for quiet, in his grave, paternal way.

But the mother hushed the tumult, with the words, "Now, Mary, play."

For the dear soul knew that music was a very sovereign She had prinkled it over Sorrow, and seen its brow grow In the days of slender harpsichords with tapping, tinkling Or ca...ling to harpsichord, with its thin metallic ills.

So Mary, the household minstrel, who always loved to Sat down to the new "Clementi," and struck the glitter- Hushed were the children's voices, and every eye grew As, s...ading from lip and finger, arose the "Vesper

...Catharine child's of a neighbor, early and reserved, (Wedded since, and a widow—something like ten years Hearing a grand of music such as none before, Stood in the door of her mother's chamber and peeped at the open door.

Just as the "Jubilate" in threaded withover dire.
"Shall I play you the Dead March in Saul?" the little maiden cried.
(For she thought 'twas a singing creature caged in a box
"Open it! open it, lady! and let me see the bird."

[Written for the Press and Tribune.]

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

In the lifetime of most men there are experiences which seem like a revelation of woe—domestic tragedies whose remembrance, even when years have fled, makes their actors shudder and turn pale. The following story is one of these, and however strange and terrible its incidents may appear, the reader is assured that they are strictly and literally true. The slightest details of the period to which I refer were too deeply stamped upon my memory ever to be forgotten.

Many years ago, while attending lectures at a celebrated medical college in Philadelphia, I became acquainted with a young man whose brilliant qualities and melancholy fate produced upon my mind a powerful impression. His name was Charles Henry Wilson, and his father was one of the richest of the merchant princes in that wealthy city. A shrewd old man, who had seen much of life's wisdom and folly; he was determined that his son should not lead an existence of idle and inglorious ease. In this decision Henry gladly acquiesced, and when his classical education was completed, he chose the medical profession as his field of future effort. He was somewhat younger than myself, and his first year in college finished my course, but the acquaintance which was formed between us quickly ripened into intimacy. The maturity of his mind far overbalanced a slight difference in age. As I recall the splendid intellectual and physical advantages he possessed, I am in doubt whether he was not then, at the age of twenty-three, the most perfect specimen of a man I ever beheld. His form was tall and muscular. His broad and slightly-stooping shoulders supported a head beautiful as Apollo's. Hair of raven blackness shadowed a magnificent brow; and his piercing dark eyes would have given a look of severity to his features, had they not been softened by the sweetness of a mouth around which a gentle smile seemed constantly playing. His voice was rich and musical, and his manners possessed a fascination which few could resist. In disposition he united a somewhat cold and reserved demeanor to the tenderness and simplicity of a child. A feminine delicacy of perception was united in him with a fine intellect and an indomitable will. Firm and unyielding wherever principle was involved, his proud heart could be swayed by the slightest word of one whom he loved.

It was not difficult to admire such a man, and I speedily felt for him a degree of interest, for which, perhaps, I could scarcely account. Our daily and lasting friendship resulted from our first casual meetings, and soon we were constantly together. At first sight, there seemed little in common between the rich and wayward and the poor student, whose daily instruction was bought by daily labor; but the levity and coarseness of many of his companions disgusted him, and in my studious and serious self he found something in sympathy with his own deep and earnest nature.

I have said that he possessed an indomitable will. This was true. Yet once he faltered. For a time he was unable to summon sufficient resolution to enter the Dissecting Room; his excited imagination pictured it as an abode of horror; and it may be doubted whether the wonders of his fancy drew could be worse than the reality. I well remember the sickening feeling that came over me the first time I stood upon the threshold of that apartment, where death was displayed in all its hideousness, without its dignity. A dense cloud of tobacco smoke filled the apartment, through which the figures of the students, clothed in solemn black, looked dim and ghostly. A long range of narrow tables were covered with "subjects" prepared for the dissecting knife, save that here and there they had been pushed aside to make room for surgical instruments, or any thing but death, which habit the operators were freely drinking. The hall, which was bare and dimly lighted, resounded with coarse jests and hollow laughter. The air was hot and stifling, and upon everything there rested an odor such as Dante describes as coming up from the last ward of Malebolge. It was long ere I became accustomed to scenes like these; but habit, which is "twice nature," finally enabled me to regard them with indifference. This pitch, however, my friend never reached. To the last he entered that room with a shrinking dread, which it required all his firmness to overcome. Often would his eye flash and his frame tremble while listening to the ribald jests so oft repeated, or witnessing the wanton desecration of the soul's earthly temple. Often have I seen him cover, with reverent hands, the stark limbs of some child of sorrow, for whose dishonored form the grave itself was not a resting place.

I know not when or how I first became aware that he loved Geraldine Aubrey with all the passionate devotion of his earnest nature, and that his love was returned. It was not long after we met, for he could scarcely bear to speak of his great happiness, and many an hour have I spent in listening to her praises, which he poured into my ear with an eloquence proceeding from a passion so intense that it seemed like adoration. When at last I saw her, I could not but acknowledge that even his burning words fell short of the reality. It is impossible to describe her. The memory of her angel face comes back to me like a half-forgotten dream, or a strain of exquisite music floating over distant waters. A form of faultless symmetry, and features through which the very soul of love seemed breathing, enshrined a soul as pure as ever dwelt within a human bosom. She was a woman worthy the love of any man; a woman for whom alone the man who idolized her would willingly have died; and yet she was but a girl in years, almost a child. But in her large, mysterious eyes there was a look not of this world—an expectant gaze, as if she listened for a voice that should call her away. Those who loved her so fondly heeded it not; or, blinded by affection, refused to see that this pure spirit was too gentle to buffet amidst the struggles of the world; that the golden thread of her young life must ere long be broken—her fragile form become too delicate to retain the soul already fitted for its eternal home.

A year passed away. The day which completed my student life arrived, and I began the practice of my profession amongst the poor who resided in the outskirts of the city. This did not give me fame or wealth, but it brought to my notice a thousand cases of want and wretchedness whose relief required days and nights of toil. This toil was welcome, but it had its reward, and I was content. Naturally, I met Wilson less frequently. My interest in him, however, was not lessened, and our friendship continued the same. The day had been appointed for his marriage, but the health of Geraldine was affected, and it was deferred. She seemed worse, and it was advised that she should visit the Barbadoes for a change of air. He went with her. His first letters told me that she was better, and that she would soon be well again. Then came others breathing a strange mixture of hope and apprehension, of happiness and despair. These were followed by others sadder still, which announced that her physician considered her recovery as hopeless, and that she was dying, and that she could not live but he would not give her up; she should *not* die, he said, and though hope itself was dead, he clung to his fleeting dreams of joy with convulsive energy. Afterwards a few hurried lines informed me that they were about to return home. A week later, while sitting in my little office, at the hour of twilight, he entered with a rapid stride and stood before me. His face was colorless, and I knew by signs than words, for there was no need of speaking. "She is dying," he said hoarsely, "come with me." I arose and we went out together. The gloom of the city, and the busy crowded with pedestrians returning from their daily tasks, he spoke not a single word; and I noticed that he was much changed. His form was thinner and more stooping; his face was frightfully pale, and his eyes seemed heavy as with long watching. In a few moments we reached a splendid mansion on Chestnut street and were instantly admitted. He led the way to Geraldine's apartment but stopped for a moment at the door to distinguish a voice which was speaking, and then passed quietly in. She was reclining upon her bed, near her stood a salver and pitcher containing bread and wine, the emblems of our holy religion. A venerable clergyman was read ng from the Bible, and as I received the repeating one word of solemn declaration. "For this is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins. "But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it anew with you in my Father's Kingdom."

"Until I drink it anew with you in my Father's Kingdom," she repeated with an expression of intense joy; and then observing the sorrow so plainly stamped upon the features of those around her, she smiled and held out her hand to me.

"So you have come to bid me good-bye, dear friend," said she, "it is very kind of you." I was too much affected to reply, and Wilson folding himself upon his knees, covered his face and sobbed aloud.

"Oh Charles, dear Charles," she said, pleading her wasted arms around him, "do not be so unhappy. Remember that we shall meet again in the world of love. I do not ask you not to grieve for me, but do not despair. We have been very happy together, and I trust that you may be happy again. Do not think too much of your love here, but think of it me as an angel in heaven loving and watching over you, and waiting for the time when we shall meet there, and bid each other Good morning."

IV.

He essayed to speak, but the words choked him. "I am very weary," she continued, "and I long to rest." Sing to me mother that hymn I love so well. Sing me to sleep." The mother was weeping bitterly, but controlling her emotion she began to sing in a rich, though trembling voice the beautiful hymn beginning:

"When all we meet again,
Meet ne'er to be severed;
When all the ransomed are complete
Round us forever."

The dying girl listened intently to the sweet and mournful words, and in the second stanza her voice was mingled with the other:

"Up to that world of light
Take us dear Savior;
May we with all the blest
Changeless be ever."

The music ceased; the words of the song died away. A radiant smile passed over her face, and then her eyes became fixed and motionless. The angel of Death had taken her by the hand and led her to the land of shade.

V.

Three days later I attended her funeral. A long line of carriages, whose elegant trappings spoke of luxury and refinement, followed the hearse to the gate of the city; and when the gorgeous coffin was laid in its narrow house many a thoughtless child of fashion and frivolity was touched with a feeling of unaffected sorrow. I lingered behind the others and when the assembled mourners had departed I found that Wilson and myself alone remained. He was seated upon a tombstone, and told me briefly that he should remain there during the night to guard her grave. "The resurrectionists might come," he said, "and if they endeavored to disturb her, I would kill them! I would kill them!" he repeated with a desperate energy that left no doubt of his purpose. I endeavored to allay his fears, but argument and persuasion were alike unheeded. I then proposed to bear him company, but this offer was refused. There was a look of wildness about him which alarmed me; but he evidently wished to be alone, and after a little while I turned to depart. When at a little distance I looked around, I saw that he had thrown himself on the ground and lay there motionless in fixed and silent despair. Through the long night that followed his image haunted me, and I pictured him sitting in loneliness and desolation, and looking out into the darkness.

For eight days his vigilant watch was kept. At the hour of twilight he placed himself beside the grave where all he loved lay buried, and there remained until the sun had risen. The night of the ninth day he spent at home. The following evening, as I chanced to be engaged at the Medical College, I was surprised to see him enter with his usual calm and dignified demeanor. He gravely acknowledged my salutation, and passed on to the dissecting room. I followed him, and at the door we were met by a white headed, venerable professor, who took Wilson kindly by the hand, and inquired after his health. "If you are able to resume your duties," continued the old man, whose devotion to his profession was unbounded, "you shall have a splendid subject, which has cost our men an infinite amount of trouble to secure." Wilson signified his gratitude for the favor, and proceeded to don the long black robe commonly worn.

The body lay upon a narrow table, covered with a large black cloth like a funeral pall. A single light, suspended from the ceiling, cast over it a dim and fitful glare. He took within his hands a long and glittering knife, approached, hesitated for a moment, and then drew aside the covering. Oh, God! may I never again hear a sound so terrible as that which issued from his bloodless lips. It was the last despairing cry of a broken heart! In the cold face before him he recognized the features of Geraldine! There was the icy cheek he had so passionately kissed, that dank and matted hair was the same he had so often twined around his caressing fingers! The knife dropped from his nerveless grasp and fell ringing upon the floor. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets, his face worked convulsively, his limbs trembled, and with a low groan he fell senseless to the ground. The terrified students gathered around, but, pushing them aside, I raised him in my arms and bore him away.

He awoke at last; it were better he had slept forever. He sank to a life of madness, and long did his disordered brain recall the horrors of that night when reason herself was driven from her throne. This memory in time mercifully passed away, and his shattered intellect became in after years almost like that of a little child. He was ever kind and harmless, gentle and patient as of old, and seemed calmly waiting for the time when, in God's own Providence, his soul would be restored to itself and Geraldine.

A few days since, while glancing over the columns of a newspaper, my eye rested upon a paragraph announcing the death of Charles Henry Wilson, aged forty-five. May he rest in peace!

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Brannan.

It will be recollected by our readers that in July last, great excitement was caused at Staten Island, New York by the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Brannen, the wife of an officer of the United States Army, and the daughter of the late Lot Crane. She was, at the time, residing with her mother, at Chelsea Staten Island and was last seen to leave the ferryboat, at Tompkinsville, on the afternoon of the 30th of July. A large reward was offered for any information which would lead to her discovery, and a thorough investigation was made by the Police, but no clue was obtained to the mistery of her disappearance. Since the examination was dropped by the Police, the investigation has been resumed by her husband and brother, under the directions of ex-Sheriff of Police, G. W. Matsell, aided by J. T. Brady Esq., and Lot C. Clark, Esq. of Staten Island. There are reasons for believing that the unfortunate lady was most foully dealt with, and circumstances point strongly toward a respected person as having been involved in her mysterious fate.

[From the New York Register of Friday.]

POSSIBLY A CLUE TO MRS. BRENNAN'S FATE.—Mr. J. S. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Spalding, keepers of the Tip-Top House on Mt. Washington, has called on us to say that, having read in the *Express*, an account of the renewed investigations, as to the disappearance of Mrs. Brannan he felt that he may possess a clue to her fate. Some time in August last a lady answering generally to the description given of Mrs. Brennan, came on foot to his house accompanied by two persons, who were dressed in the uniform of British officers, red coats, &c. The lady appeared to be very modest and retiring, and was, moreover, very sick,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1859.

SENATE.—A desperate attempt was made to impair the efficiency or abolish altogether the New York Assay Office, but it was voted down, 34 against 28.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., moved as an additional section to repeal the restriction clause of the act in reference to the admission of Kansas, and called on the Oregon Senators to do for her as they themselves had been done by.

Messrs. Lane and Smith, of Oregon, said that when Kansas came before Congress seeking admission, they would act by her with justice.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said that his sentiments were well known; they had undergone no change, and he did not expect they would change. He held that Kansas ought to come in irrespective of the census, with such a constitution as she shall choose. Hence he did not admit of the necessity of the appropriation. He wanted either the appropriation stricken out, or the representative clause repealed.

Mr. Green of Missouri, entered his protest against the introduction of this exciting and inflammatory subject. He mentioned that he was to-day authorized to report against a constitution framed at Leavenworth, which had been offered by the Senator from New York, and that he was also charging it as the instance of the delegate from the Territory, who says that the people do not wish to come in under that constitution.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, gave notice that he would ask the indulgence of the Senate on Monday to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., introduced a resolution that the Senate meet at eleven o'clock, daily—laid over.

Mr. King, of New York, gave notice that he would to-morrow, or at some subsequent day, introduce a bill to establish a branch mint at the assay office in New York.

Mr. Siddell gave notice that on Friday next he would call up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, for a final vote.

The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill came up as the special order.

The executive appropriation bill was taken up. The question recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment repealing the restrictive clause in the Kansas act.

Mr. Stuart said he should vote against taking the consent of Kansas.

Mr. Seward said Congress had decided that Kansas might come in under the Lecompton Constitution, without reference to population, but not otherwise unless she had 93,400 inhabitants. Here was a discrimination against freedom and in favor of slavery. Oregon because she was a Democratic State was admitted without reference to population and Kansas because of different political views excluded. He was glad of this occasion to renew his vote. He was also glad that so many gentlemen on the other side would give Kansas a fair hearing. It indicated that the time is coming when any State applying for admission will be heard on its merits apart from all other considerations. That if Texas should divide, or if free States should be formed in Mexico they will come in as free States.

Mr. Brown made a strong Southern speech.

There is but little prospect that the Senate will adjourn till morning. Senators have occupied the whole day in speaking on Mr. Hale's amendment to the restriction clause of the Kansas act. The discussion has taken a wide range, and but few personalities have yet spoken. Mr. Brown made a lengthened address to northern democrats. Douglas, Davis and Gwin made long speeches. Messrs. Hunter and Broderick defined their positions. Mr. Stuart went over the whole history of non-intervention, and is now (9 P. M.) still speaking.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hughes of Indiana, made another unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill reviving the tariff of 1846.

The house went into committee on the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. Montgomery of Pa., offered an amendment reposing the present tariff, and reviving the act of 1846 with an amendment imposing specific duties on iron, &c.

The chairman, Mr. Hopkins of Va., ruled the amendment out of order on the ground of irrelevancy.

Gentlemen on both the Democratic and Republican sides coincided with the chair.

Mr. Montgomery appealed from the decision, and pending the short time left was arguing it in accordance with the rules of this House, a tariff bill having in 1855 been ordered by Mr. Letcher as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The decision of the chair was sustained, ayes 109; nays not counted.

A long debate ensued on the subject of Butterfield & Co.'s contract for carrying the overland mail. It was contended on one side that the selection of the route was left to the contractor, but the Administration had violated the law by compelling him to go 900 miles out of his way. Others argue that this attack was intended to break down the southern branch of the overland route, and that the parties were mutually agreed as to the present arrangements for that purpose.

The House Committee rose, and the House without definite action thereon adjourned.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, 23d.—Mr. Pittsburgh was examined to-day before the special Committee of inquiry into charges against the Committee on Accounts. He testified that he paid to Mr. Searing, of N. Y., a member of said Committee, $400 to have his claim passed.

The Seaman Investigating Committee expect to report this week. They will censure Seaman as having violated the law relative to officers of Congress, the penalties of which are not more than five nor less than one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of not more than $10,000 nor less than $1,000.

Letters from a highly intelligent Mexican authority, announce that Miramon was collecting funds and treasure with a view of abandoning Mexico. Arrangements are also rapidly progressing to furnish Alvarez with the needed arms and ammunition for his whole army.

The President has decided to send a message to Congress, stating the fact that the Government must go by protest July, if relief be not granted by a re-issue of treasury notes or otherwise, and that he shall convene the new Congress in extra session.

Murder and "Cleaning-out" Excitement at Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, Feb. 22.—Great excitement prevails in this city. A man named Henry B. Johnson was murdered on Friday night, at a house of infamy, by Thomas Cassidy, the keeper, and a prisoner man named Thornton, who have been committed for trial. As soon as the examination was concluded before the coroner on Saturday, a number of men proceeded to the house of Cassidy and "riddled" it inside and out. They then proceeded to other houses of ill fame, and "cleaned out" ten of them and burned one of them to the ground. The excitement was kept up till midnight on Saturday, and even continued during Sunday, when they "revised" other houses of the same character.

Our military and a large number of citizens, to-day, celebrate the opening of the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad, by joining in the excursion.

The fire companies of the city are out in honor of Washington's birthday.

Later from Hayti.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Aux Cayes dates of the 6th inst. are received. They state that everything was quiet. Preparations were being made to receive President Geffrard.

Doubloons had fallen from $2.30 to $2.10. Business was expected to revive, as the import and export duties were to be modified. Coffee scarce.

The ex-Duke of Aux Cayes endeavored unsuccessfully to raise a feeling against Geffrard on the 15th ult.

The royal mail steamer America sailed from here at noon to-day with ten passengers for Halifax and 66 for Liverpool. She also takes out about $75,000 in specie.

The Brooklyn Bank Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The supposed defalcation of Oscar F. Field, paying teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, will reach $60,000. It is said a few days before he left, the bank vaults were swept of the gold. It is rumored that Field had recently lost heavily at play, and that certain brokers in this city have been aiding him in his peculation on the bank. Field has been employed in the bank for six years. He has a thousand leaving a young family behind him.

Washington's Birth Day.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated with a parade of mimic soldiers, 500 strong. A grand military ball took place in the evening.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, the day was celebrated by a parade of the military and fire department, escorted by the Tarsars, who inaugurated a new ball with appropriate ceremonies.

Anti-Democratic State Nominations in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Opposition State Convention of Kentucky, nominated John F. Fell for Governor, without a dissenting voice; Alfred H. Alvey, for Governor; and James Harlan for Attorney General. Great enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th inst. represent Juarez as preparing for a vigorous defence of the city against the threatened attack of Miramon. Juarez has a force already of 5,000 men and two hundred field pieces and had ordered an additional force of 2,000 men from the interior. He had sanguine hopes of defeating Miramon.

The Washington Anniversary at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated with great spirit yesterday. In the forenoon there was a grand military parade, in the afternoon a Firemen's demonstration, and in the evening by balls. Salutes were fired during the day.

Ship on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The ship Mary Adeline, of Thomaston, Me., loading for Cork, took fire to-night and was scuttled. She had 5,000 bales of cotton on board. The ship will probably be saved.

And still another Bank Scoundrel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mr. Field, paying teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, has proved a defaulter, and disappeared. The amount of his defalcation is not yet known.

Destruction of a Blast Furnace.

WILLIAMSON, Feb. 23.—The Kent Furnace at Oak place, owned by Tilden & Paige, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at $15,000; insured for $600.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1859.

MONEY.—No change in money matters. Discounts, 10 per cent. Eastern Exchange ½ per cent. prem. Business very quiet. Weather raw, with a disagreeable, drizzly rain.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs market were very firm this morning. The Wheat market opened buoyant and advanced 2@3c on Winter and 3c on Spring—closing, however, considerably weaker. Sales amounted to about 12,000 bushels at a range of $1.26@1.27 for No. 1 Red; $1.11@1.13½ for No. 3 Red; 96@97c for Standard Spring, and 84@87½c for No. 2 Spring.

Corn advanced 1@2c, with sales of Shelled at 56½@58c per 56 lbs on track, and 62@64c per 70 lbs for Ear. There was some speculative inquiry, and a sale of 5,000 bushels Ill. River was made for delivery in June at 70c f. o. b.

Oats continue firm. Barley steady. Rye in good supply. Highwines be lower—sales at 24c. Seeds more active.

The offerings of Flour were very light and sales did not exceed 600 bbls at $4 75@5 25 for low grade to good Spring Extras, and $6 00@6 05 for White Winter.

The Provision market was quiet with rather more inquiry. Mess Pork remains nominal at $17 25. Cut Meats more active, with sales of 7,000 Shoulders at $5 90 packed. There were also a few lots of Pickled Hams sold at $16; Country clear at $18; and Beef Hams at $15.

SEED WHEAT.

During the past few weeks we have had numerous inquiries from farmers and grain operators throughout the Northwest, as to where good Seed Spring Wheat can be obtained; but up to this date we have been unable to answer any such queries. The fact is, there is comparatively little to be had in this region, and it is very doubtful if any moderate quantity of really good Seed Spring Wheat can be had in the Northwest. This is a question which affects not only the applicants, but is one of immense interest to every grain operator in Chicago and the entire West. The last crop of Spring Wheat in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin is notoriously inferior, and if we are to depend on the growth from that for our own next crop, where will we be? This is a matter proper, we think, for consideration by our Board of Trade. Every member is personally interested in seeing that our farmers sow good seed, from which alone good crops can be reaped. If it is true that there is very little good seed in the country, unless something is speedily done we cannot have good wheat, and all attempts to elevate the character of our market by systems of inspection will avail nothing. If the Board of Trade cannot move as an associated body in this matter, we trust that the leading members will see what can be done by individuals. There is not a grain operator on 'Change but can afford to forego all profits in such an enterprise. It will be an investment which will pay itself in an increase in commissions probably before a year rolls round. For the information of those who may desire to import Seed Wheat, we would state that that sugary is principally for "Scotch Fife" and "Canada Club."

At Milwaukee, yesterday, according to the *Sentinel*, the receipts were: Flour 6,304 bbls; Wheat 6,296 bu; Oats 1,995 bu; Corn 2,232 bu; Barley 575 bu; Rye 427 bu. But little business was transacted.

At St. Louis, on the 21st, Whisky sold at 25½@26c; Corn 70@73c; Mess Pork $18; Hungarian Grass Seed 90c.

The New York Shipping List reports the shipment of 55,000 lbs Clover Seed to Glasgow, and that the market is unsettled and lower; the few actual sales of the week have ranged from 10½ to 11¼c. The private letters per steamer America did not meet the expectations of shippers of clover seed. Timothy Seed was more active and firmer; 1,000 bu Illinois at $2.87½@2 50 per 45 lbs.

On the 21st, at Montreal, 18,000 bushels unsound Chicago Spring Wheat were sold at 90c.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, says:

In the general market, business was for the most part inactive. The sales of flour were trifling, but prices were unchanged. Wheat was also quiet, but prices of previous quotations were maintained. Corn was in fair request at 30c. for mixed, and there was a moderate demand for Barley at 80c for prime Fall. About 500 bbls Mess Pork sold at $18 25—but the best brands were held at $18 50. The demand was limited. Bulk meats were buoyant, and holders generally asked 7@8c. for Shoulders and Sides, but with the exception of 40,000 lbs. heavy Sides, at 9c, there were no sales of either. Buyers were from 1 to 2c. below. There were sales of 25,000 pieces Hams in dry salt, at full rates. Nothing done in Bacon. It may be quoted at 7¾@8c., but no great amount offered. Lard 10½c. for shipping grades. Whisky was dull at 25½c. Tierces of Lard, 400 bbls sold at 11¾c. It is firm at this figure. Whisky was dull at 25½c. There was no movement in Sugar or Molasses.

The New York Corn Exchange *Reporter*, of Saturday last, with regard to Wheat, says:

The arrivals have continued limited; but there is still a fair stock for the season; and we notice that millers are disposed to purchase; but in the absence of a brisk speculative demand, they find this difficult for large quantities. The demand is confined to the wants of a few millers, and the business is consequently restricted, as we are without the slightest foreign inquiry, and this state of things is likely to continue for some weeks to come, confined exclusively to the domestic trade, so that rapid changes are not probable even after the opening of navigation. The stocks at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo and Black Rock, we learn, are much reduced—not more than are required for their immediate wants at this time of May. After the resumption of lake navigation, there will be a lively competition between buyers for the supplies now stored there, but which are very scanty from what we are not advised. Spring Wheat has ruled very quiet; the inferior qualities are especially dull, and the stocks of the western distillers dislike it, and as the warm weather approaches, there is more desire to sell it. We continue to have unfavorable accounts from the West, of the Winter Wheat; and from the absence of snow for the most part of the Winter, and the variable character of the weather, we fear this may prove true, to a great extent. The extensive movement was kept up till midnight on Saturday, and even continued during Sunday, when they "revised" other houses of the same character.

New York Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1859.

FLOUR—Steady, and round hoop Ohio has advanced 5c, with fair sensitive to-day. Sales 12,000 bbls at $4 75@4 80 for extra State, $4.90@5.05 for super Western, $5 05@5 80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing firm. Canada: Flour firm at $4.90@5.20 for common to choice extra. Southern: Sales 800 Flour at $5 30@5.35.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices rule in favor of the buyer; sales 8,000 bu, at $1.32½ for Milwaukee Club, 900 bu sold at $1.33 for Amber, $1.75 for white Kentucky. Rye sold at 72@73c. Barley quiet and nominal at 60@62c. Corn firmer; sales 30,000 bu, mixed at 56@57c, and 58@59c for country mixed; 57@58c for Southern Yellow and Western in store and delivered, and 5 cents per bushel delivered. Oats very dull at 34@35c for State.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Sales 200 bbls at $17 62½. Beef steady; sales 300 bbls at $7 50@8 for country mess; $9 25@9 50 for repacked do; $12@13 for country prime; $15@16 for city prime. Beef hams quiet at $15.50@17.50. Cut meats quiet; sales 100 pcs at 6½@7c for short clear, 6½@6¾c for hams. Bacon unchanged. Stewed hogs cut at 6½c. Lard steady; sales 200 bbls at 11¼@11½c. Butter steady at 11@18c for Ohio; 17@18c for Western; 19@20c for State. Cheese steady at 8@11½c.

Rice quiet at 3½@5½c. Tobacco firm; sales 200 hhds at 5½@9c. Coffee dull; sales 700 bags Rio, 10c. Sugar firm; sales 500 hhds Cuba, 5½@6c. Molasses quiet; sales 100 hhds Cuba, 23c. Naval Stores: Spirits Turpentine steady at 43c. Rosin steady; sales 600 bbls at $2 50@2 55. Petroleum dull; 700 bbls sold at 23c. Tallow steady at 10½c.

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New York Cattle Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

CATTLE—An average business has been done in Beef Cattle at former prices, and particularly for high grades, which are scarce. Receipts, 2,000 head. Sales ranged for inferior to Medium: 11@11½c for Extra, and 13@13½c for Premium Cattle: average 9@9½c.

SHEEP—Market has been active at full rates. Sales reported at 5 cents 50 lbs or $7 and $13 for Extra. Receipts are about 4,000.

SWINE—In good demand. Quotations 5@5½c. Western Grassed Hogs scarce.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME

Two Express Train, Daily

FOR ST. LOUIS.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, THE 30TH inst., trains will leave Depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets as follows:

10.30 A. M. Mail and Express. (Sundays excepted.)
5.30 P. M. Night Express. (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVES.

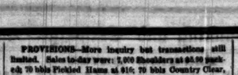
Night Express.....8.35 A. M.
Mail and Express.....1.30 A. M.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Joliet.....8.15 A. M.
Arrives at Chicago.....9.40 A. M.
Leaves at Joliet.....4.30 P. M.
Arrives at Chicago.....5.50 P. M.

jn29-lp A. H. MOORE, General Supt.

1859.....SPRING TRADE.....1859



METAL WAREHOUSE,

45.....*Wabash Avenue*.....45

Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.

The Subscriber has now in stock

TIN PLATE, ROOFING TIN, SHEET TIN.

ZINC SHEETS & SLABS, SHEET IRON,

GALVANIZED IRON,

BRAZIER'S & SHEATHING COPPER,

TINNERS' TOOLS, and

METALS GENERALLY,

All of which is offered at the Lowest Market Price for Cash.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

15,000 Bundles Wire Fencing.

We are prepared to make contracts with Dealers for first quality

ANNEALED FENCE WIRE, NOS 8 and 9,

in quantities of not less than one ton, deliverable at our Warehouse at any time previous to the 1st day of June next. Prices per cwt. will be made to correspond with the quantities contracted for. Purchasers are invited to correspond with us at once.

THOS. S. DICKERSON, 45 Wabash avenue.
Agent for Messrs. Harris's Iron Rolling Mill, Delaware, O.

WATER WHEELS.

VANDEWATER'S

Recently Improved Jonval Turbine

WATER WHEEL.

Office, No. 81 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) Mills of all descriptions. They give

STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED,

And are well adapted to Mills requiring a very low heads and falls. They will work well in back water without any material loss of power. They are not liable to choke with ice, as they are set inside of the forebay and discharge underneath the bottom of the forebay, so that there is not even a high mound, costs but little to set up, and is durable, and this style of things is likely to continue for some weeks to come, confined exclusively to the domestic trade, so that rapid changes are not probable even after the opening of navigation. The stocks at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo and Black Rock, we learn, are much reduced—not more than are required for their immediate wants at this time of May. After the resumption of lake navigation, there will be a lively competition between buyers for the supplies now stored there, but which are very scanty from what we are not advised. Spring Wheat has ruled very quiet; the inferior qualities are especially dull, and the stocks of the western distillers dislike it, and as the warm weather approaches, there is more desire to sell it. We continue to have unfavorable accounts from the West, of the Winter Wheat; and from the absence of snow for the most part of the Winter, and the variable character of the weather, we fear this may prove true, to a great extent. The extensive movement was kept up till midnight on Saturday, and even continued during Sunday, when they "revised" other houses of the same character.

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The royal mail steamer America sailed from here at noon to-day with ten passengers for Halifax and 66 for Liverpool. She also takes out about $75,000 in specie.

The Brooklyn Bank Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The supposed defalcation of Oscar F. Field, paying teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, will reach $60,000. It is said a few days before he left, the bank vaults were swept of the gold. It is rumored that Field had recently lost heavily at play, and that certain brokers in this city have been aiding him in his peculation on the bank. Field has been employed in the bank for six years. He has a thousand leaving a young family behind him.

Washington's Birth Day.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated with a parade of mimic soldiers, 500 strong. A grand military ball took place in the evening.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, the day was celebrated by a parade of the military and fire department, escorted by the Tarsars, who inaugurated a new ball with appropriate ceremonies.

Anti-Democratic State Nominations in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Opposition State Convention of Kentucky, nominated John F. Fell for Governor, without a dissenting voice; Alfred H. Alvey, for Governor; and James Harlan for Attorney General. Great enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th inst. represent Juarez as preparing for a vigorous defence of the city against the threatened attack of Miramon. Juarez has a force already of 5,000 men and two hundred field pieces and had ordered an additional force of 2,000 men from the interior. He had sanguine hopes of defeating Miramon.

The Washington Anniversary at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated with great spirit yesterday. In the forenoon there was a grand military parade, in the afternoon a Firemen's demonstration, and in the evening by balls. Salutes were fired during the day.

Ship on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The ship Mary Adeline, of Thomaston, Me., loading for Cork, took fire to-night and was scuttled. She had 5,000 bales of cotton on board. The ship will probably be saved.

And still another Bank Scoundrel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mr. Field, paying teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, has proved a defaulter, and disappeared. The amount of his defalcation is not yet known.

Destruction of a Blast Furnace.

WILLIAMSON, Feb. 23.—The Kent Furnace at Oak place, owned by Tilden & Paige, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at $15,000; insured for $600.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

1 The name of the Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Ct.

CAPITAL

2 The amount of Capital Stock is.....$600,000 00
3 The amount of Capital Stock paid up is.....$ 0,000 00

ASSETS.

4 Cash on hand.....$43,435 23
Cash in hands of Agents or in course of transmission.....24,100 21
Balances on book due the Company.....18,394 32
Bill receivable, secured by mortgage.....14,774 25
Real Estate unencumbered.....12,000 00
Par Value. Market Value.
611 shares Hartford R'r Stock.....$61 100 $7,483 00
400 " Phœnix.....40 000 4,000 00
100 " Conn. River Bank's Co. Sc's.....1 000 1,400 00
100 " Farmers' & Mech's R'k Sc's.....1 000 1,000 00
100 " Exchange.....1 000 1,000 00
100 " Bay.....1 000 1,000 00
100 " R'r of Hartford Co.....7 000 8,075 00
100 " Charter Oak.....1 000 1,000 00
100 " Mercantile.....10,000 14,100 00
100 " Hartford M'f'g & Manuf'rs.....1 000 1,000 00
100 " Ætna.....13 7 0 14,218 00
100 " American Exch'ge Bank of America.....20,000 21,100 00
100 " Bank of Commerce.....20,000 21,100 00
100 " Importer & Traders B'k.....20,000 20,000 00
100 " Merchants' Co.....10,000 11,050 00
100 " Merchants'.....10,000 11,050 00
100 " Union.....10,000 9,000 00
100 " Bank of North America.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Metropolitan B'k.....20,000 21,400 00
100 " Mechanics'.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Bank of Commerce.....10,000 10,275 00
100 " Bull's.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Gold Leather.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Granite.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Webster.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " National.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Atlantic.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " P'k B'k of Missouri.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Bank of N. M. R. R.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Conn. River.....10,000 10,000 00
100 " Hartford Gas Company.....10,000 10,000 00
20 Hartford B'ds, 7 P. C., due 1865.....14,000 14,700 00
2 Illinois State Bonds.....2,000 2,000 00
2 Michigan " ".....1865.....2,000 2,140 00
2 Tennessee " ".....1890.....2,000 1,400 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (4% P. C.).....14,000 14,000 00

Total amount of Assets.....$700,623 32

LIABILITIES.

5 No Liabilities to Banks, or others, due or to become due.
No losses adjusted and due.
Losses either adjusted or unadjusted (in part).....$60,624 49
6 Adjusted and not due.
7 Losses in suspense waiting further proof, included in last sworn above.
10 All other claims against the Co.....9,888,97

Total am't of Liabilities.....$69,513 46
11 The rate of the Company is not to exceed 2 6,000 00 any one risk, subject to loss by a single fire.
12 The amount insured in a city or village, depends upon its size—generally all the desirable risk to be had; subject to the rate and hazard.
13 The amount insured in any one block of buildings, or upon any one line of road and conveyance, depends upon its size and construction, subject to the rule above referred to.
14 The date of Incorporation is the same as filed in January, 1859.

TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]
[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1860.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, January 26, 1859.

Whereas, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, verified by the oath of its officers, Agencies of Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the laws of this State, approved February 17, 1853, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 25, 1857; and whereas, the said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, and has complied with the laws of this State, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary of said Company, and sealed with the seal of said Company, constituting and appointing John H. Hockiday & Co. of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company in this State, and designating the place of his residence and the street and number thereof, upon which the service of process for said Company may be made, and has agreed to and with the Auditor of this State, that the service of process for said Company may be made upon said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the President and Secretary of said Company, in pursuance of the laws of this State, and has agreed that no action shall be brought against said Company by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby authorize the said Henry R. Wilmarth as Agent for the said Hartford Fire Insurance Company, to engage in the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, or for as long a time thereafter as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I, the Auditor subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1859.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

H. R. WILLMARTH, Agent,
Corner South Water and Clark sts.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Hartford. Conn.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE,
CINCINNATI.

M. MAGILL, General Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1859.

Examined and approved by the Auditors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee, in compliance with the Laws of those States.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00.
CASH ASSETS, $419,064 69.

Cash on hand and in Banks.....$ 43,461 11
Loans secured by pledge of stocks.....78,174 76
167 shares Phœnix Bank stocks.....11,717 00
1100 " Hartford " 114,645 00
1000 " Ætna " 111,000 00
Int'r'st loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate.....29,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....19,510 00
30 Water Bonds of the town of New Britain, Conn.....19,500 00
10 P. C. R. R. Bonds, guaranteed.....7,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....1,937 00
Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered.....4,004 71

Total Assets.....$419,064 65

Liabilities, being unadjusted losses and claims.....$31,343 00

The foregoing Statement presents such a view of the Company's position as must impress the conviction on every mind that it is one of the safest Companies. The amount of its liabilities is less than Co months demand, and the Company is well and favorably known. The long and large list of unpaid losses, as a rule of insurance companies, is not to be found.

If, therefore, you want insurance in a First-Class Insurance Company, apply to H. R. WILMARTH, Agent, who is authorized Agents, and your application will be received and policies issued without delay.

Agents in most of the prominent towns and cities of the West.

H. R. WILMARTH, Agent,
Corner South Water and Clark sts.

BRANCH OFFICE, Nos. 31 and 32 West Third st., opposite the Burnet House, Cincinnati, O.

Agents appointed, correspondence attended to, losses adjusted and paid, and business of the Western Department transacted by the Branch and Ability and Responsibility of the Company guaranteed.

R. M. MAGILL, } Special Agents and Adjusters.
HARVEY M. BROWN, }
C. J. MCDOUGALL, Agent.

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EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

LATE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville, Kentucky, has permanently located in Chicago, and will treat Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as an operator on the EYE AND EAR, in connection with his office practice, during which time he has treated with a success truly unprecedented, over SEVEN THOUSAND cases, SEVEN PATIENTS many of whom had been totally blind for years, and pronounced incurable, and others localities this will increase the demand for Seed Wheat. There certainly is *every* encouragement for farmers to sow Spring Wheat freely.

A Toronto circular of the 19th inst., contains the following:—

The fact is now well established that Upper Canada is not only short of Breadstuffs, but even other farm produce has nearly all found its way out of the Province at high prices at the time, although the sellers cannot now replace at a large advance; indeed in some of the back townships where it was generally reported and believed, by some of our business men, the balance of the last year's wheat crop was, the inhabitants are destitute of the necessaries of life. Our stocks are almost exhausted, city, and a sharp drop is the bucket compared with former years. There seems to have been a blight extending from Canada West to the Mississippi, judging from the deliveries at every point on the lower and upper lakes. Consignments are talked of from the East, and even England, but our present prices do not warrant a margin, and produce will have to advance to a higher figure before Eastern operators will turn their attention to that branch of trade. A circumstance not known in the commerce of our Province for the last twenty years. The banks, beginning again to pull the cords tighter as spring advances, stops what little produce we have from changing hands, and consequently there is little or no stir among our merchants.

At Toledo on the 21st Red Mich. Wheat sold at $1.28@1.30; Corn, 72. Good disposition to operate in wheat but stock light.

The Montreal *Witness* says it is "freely reported that two Montreal Merchants have secured a large quantity of wheat at Liverpool at the low rates there." The same paper states that many localities that used to export wheat are now importing it.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT SHEBOYGAN IN 1858.

The Sheboygan *Journal* of the 19th furnishes a statement of the imports and exports by Lake at Sheboygan during the year 1858—from which we extract the following:

EXPORTS.

Flour, bbls	14,000	Wood, cords	8,000
Do. lbs	1,000	Lath, m	1,000
Wheat, bu	170,545	Pickets, m	120
Corn, bu	1,000	Posts, m	100
Pork, bbls	2,215	Beer, bbls	12,000
Lumber, ft	10,000,000		

IMPORTS.

Corn, bu	1,000	Salt, bbls	4,000
Meal, bus	1,000	Wheat, bu	500

MANUFACTURES.

Sawmills	3	Breweries	2
Planing do	1	Distilleries	1
Flouring do	1	Tanneries	1
Total	7	Total	4

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

FLOUR—Firm. Very little offering. Sales were—100 bbls "Pearl" and "Phœnix" White Winter at 96; 100 bbls medium White Winter at $6 05; 100 bbls low grade Spring Extra at $5 75; 50 bbls choice Spring Extra at $5 50; 50 bbls good Spring Extra at $5 25; 50 bbls common extra at $4 75.

WHEAT—Market firm. Winter—Advanced 2@3c. Sales were as follows: 2,000 bu No 1 Red in lots at $1 32 in store; 2,000 bu do in lots at $1 34½ in store; 100 bu do at $1 37 in store; 200 bu No 2 Red at $1.31 in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 do at $1 32 in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.32½ in store—Advanced 2c. Sales were as follows: 700 bu Red at $1 30 in store; 1,000 bu do at 97c in store; 700 bu No. 2 do do at 96c in store; 1,000 bu do at 95c in store; 1,400 bu do at 87½ in store.

CORN—Advanced 1@2c. Sales were as follows: 4,000 bu River Corn, to be delivered during the last half of June at 70c, f. o. b.; 1,700 bu Shelled at 60½c per 56 lbs on track; 2,000 bu do at 60c on track; 200 bu do at 57½c on track; 200 bu do at 56c on track; 200 bu Ear Corn at 52c per 70 lbs on track; 600 bu do at 50c on track.

OATS—Quiet but firm, with sales of 1,000 bush commonly to good new over at 32@33c on track.

RYE—Sold in lots prime at 69c per 56 lbs at depot; 200 bu do. in bulk, at 66c on track.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales were: 150 bush common at 70c on track; 400 bush good extra at 75c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull and in order. Sales to-day were: 150 bbls at 24c; 50 bbls on p. t.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 90c.

Legal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.
In the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, A. D. 1858.

William C. Miller, by John S. Wright, C. R. Wright, his wife, Sarah Wright, Executrix of Gurdon Hubbard, deceased, vs. W. F. Hanson—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of W. F. Hanson, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to the said W. F. Hanson, defendant above